

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE  
OUTPORTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
with which is incorporated the  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE Report  
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage to any  
part of the World \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 15,942. 二四百九五萬一第一 日九初月四年元號 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 27TH, 1909. 四拜禮 號七十二月五年九零九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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[a692]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1647]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a549]

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Hongkong, 19th May, 1909. [a33]

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Maurice Guest, by Henry Handel Richardson

Dromina by John Ayscough

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The Show Girl, by Max Pemberton

[a32]

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Hongkong, 6th May, 1909. [710]

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OF  
GENUINE AGE  
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Hongkong, 26th April, 1909. [29]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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DEATH.  
On May 20th, at the General Hospital Shanghai, Arthur Edwin Charlton, Consulting Engineer, aged 34 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD O  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 27TH 1909.

THE splendid lead which the Taikoo Hong has given in the effort to raise the fund for the endowment of the University which Mr. H. N. Mori so magnanimously promised to provide for Hongkong should give the needed fillip to the collection of subscriptions and ensure the establishment of the University at no distant date. The sum required for the furnishing, equipment and endowment represents a capital sum of £110,000, or \$1,250,000, and it was a condition of Mr. Mori's gift that the Endowment Fund should be raised by subscription before building operations were commenced, it being his ambition to see the University established and working during his lifetime. Mr. Mori's offer remains open till the end of June. Among the Chinese a sum approaching two lakhs of dollars has been so far subscribed, so that, with the handsome donations by Messrs. John Swire & Sons, the Taikoo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., and the Ocean Steamship Co., more than half the total amount required is now in sight. Five weeks more remain in which to obtain the balance. When we point to the fact that no subscriptions from British or other European firms interested in the Colony, other than those we have mentioned have been announced; that no report has been issued as to the result of the appeals which H. E. the Governor has made in many other directions for support of the scheme, we feel that before the end of June

it can confidently be hoped that the subscription list will be considerably enlarged. His Excellency has earnestly appealed "to all who desire, on the one hand, to assist China in acquiring Western knowledge, and, on the other hand, to extend British prestige and the knowledge of the English language, in the East," to assist the project. Sir John Jordan, the British Minister at Peking, who is a warm supporter of the project, has been asked to lay it before the Wai-wu-pu for presentation to the Grand Councillors and His Highness, the Prince Regent, with a view to enlist their co-operation and financial support. The Chinese Government has contributed \$40,000 to a College which the German Government proposes to found at Tsingtao, and there is reason, therefore, to hope that they will, in a similar manner, identify themselves with the project in Hongkong which is likely to prove of inestimable value to the rising generation of Chinese. When His Excellency last made a public speech on the subject he entertained a hope of support also from H. E. the Viceroy of Canton. Letters were written on the subject to the Secretary of State, to the Government of India and to the Governor of the Straits Settlements; also to the China Association, the Chancellor of Oxford University, to Lord Elgin, lately Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to other influential people, including the Municipality of Shanghai. Obviously, no effort has been spared by His Excellency the Governor to get the money needed. As to the result of these appeals no public statement has yet been made. We feel, however, that they cannot all have been made in vain, and when the time comes for the Committee which has charge of the scheme to declare the results of their efforts to raise the Endowment Fund we can hardly doubt that the entire sum will be well in sight. While it is very gratifying to note the amount of financial support the scheme has already received from Chinese sources, we hope to see in the final statement that they have contributed a much larger proportion of the amount. The Governor has looked for support not only from the Chinese residing in Hongkong and the immediate neighbourhood, but from Chinese in the Straits Settlements, in Java, in Siam and elsewhere, for they, too, may hope to benefit from the University to which they will be able to send their sons. The project is primarily for the Chinese and H. E. the Governor early in the year said he looked to the Chinese to provide the bulk of the funds. Mr. Mori's offer remains open only a few weeks longer, and the time, therefore, has now arrived when hesitation on the part of intending subscribers should cease. The munificent donations of the Tsikoo Hong have immensely improved the prospects of the scheme, and we can hardly doubt that His Excellency's anticipations of this noble example stimulating emulation, will in the few weeks that remain, be largely realised.

For obstructing a footway at Yau Ma Tei, four native merchants were fined \$15 apiece by Mr. F. A. Hazelton at the Magistracy.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. F. A. Hazelton sentenced a coolie to six weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks for the larceny of a jacket.

The Rev. Bishop Pozzoni returned to the Colony from Swatow yesterday. His Lordship was accompanied by Bishop Meril and several priests.

A coolie, who was found guilty of trespassing on Army Ordnance property, was fined \$50 by Mr. F. A. Hazelton at the Police-Court yesterday.

Brevet-Major of the Hon. R. A. Campbell, Cameron Highlanders, has been appointed to the 2nd Battalion, now at Tientsin, but will join the 3rd (Reserve) Batt. till next trooping season.

Inspector Collett prosecuted an unemployed Chinese at the Magistracy yesterday for trespassing on the servants' quarters at the residence of Mr. McIntyre, Shaukiwan. Mr. Hazelton imposed a fine of \$7, in default fourteen days' imprisonment.

Natives of the Sunning district, who are merchants in Hongkong, convened a meeting in the colony on Tuesday to welcome the departing magistrate of that district, who is on his way to another appointment. At the meeting, about \$20,000 was subscribed on the initiative of the magistrate, for the purpose of building a new gaol in the Sunning district on reformed lines.

Shanghai papers announce the death of Mr. A. E. Charlton, at the General Hospital, where he underwent an operation from the effects of which he did not recover. Mr. Charlton came to Shanghai seven years ago as an engineer to the Soochee Cotton Mill, and later started a successful business on his own account as a consulting engineer. He was connected with the Engineers' Football Club, the Lancastrian Society, and was Right-Worshipful Master of Saltoun Lodge.

A Tientsin contemporary states that plague is spreading in Mongolia and invading Manchuria. The same paper states that at Tongshan inoculation with Haftkine's vaccine is to be carried out on a large scale, and plague measures are being conducted from the new laboratories of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, who are congratulated on their determination and thoroughness in dealing with the disease in North China.

## PLAQUE IN NORTH CHINA.

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## GERMANY'S NAVAL NEEDS.

ADMIRAL KÖESTER, in opening the German Navy League at Treves, insisted in his speech that Germany had too few cruisers compared with Great Britain, a defect which must be remedied, as well as a seventeenth battleship added.

## TELEGRAMS.

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## THE DERBY.

LONDON, May 26th.

The result of the Derby which was run this afternoon was as follows:

H. M. the King's Minoru... 1

Mr. W. Raphael's Louviers... 2

Sir John Robinson's William... 3

## the Fourth

There were 169 horses entered for the Derby this year and it is interesting to Eastern readers to note among the list of owners the names of Sir R. W. B. Jardine, and Mr. J. Bell-Irving.

The King's horse Minoru has been favourite since he won the two thousand Guineas race.

Previously the favourite had been Mr. Fairie's Bayardo, with Mr. C. J. Blake's Glasgow as second.

Two year-old Bayardo went through last season without a defeat, winning seven races and £13,000 odds in stakes. But none of these races exceeded seven furlongs. The Derby course is a mile and a half, and doubts of Bayardo's ability to stay the distance have been entertained.

In the mile race for the two thousand Guineas, Bayardo ran fourth.

His Majesty's horse Minoru has been leased from his breeder, Mr. W. Hall Walker, and has to his credit the fact that he has only once failed to secure a place.

## INTERPORT CRICKET.

SHANGHAI, May 26th.

In the Hongkong second innings Baghali made 24 and Imao 13 not out.

The corrected scores are:

## FIRST INNINGS.

Capt. Beasley, c A. Lanning, b Humphreys	0
Lieut. Green, c Carruthers	27
Lieut. Anderson, c V. Lanning	4
Capt. Garnett, c Humphreys, b V. Lanning	74
Capt. Baird, b Lanning	46
Lieut. Maguire, c V. Lanning, b Billings	0
Lieut. Byrne, c Dew, b Billings	15
Lieut. Innes, c Barrett, b Humphreys	28
Capt. Brierley, c Walker, b Humphreys	0
Lieut. Crookenden, c Walker, b Billings	3
Capt. Greenway, not out	11

## Extras

208

## SECOND INNINGS.

Capt. Beasley, c Walker, b Billings	10
Lieut. Green, c Walker, b Billings	25
Lieut. Anderson, c and b Humphreys	22
Capt. Garnett, c Lanning, b Billings	65
Capt. Baird, c Moule, b Billings	38
Lieut. Bagnall, c Lanning, b Billings	24
Lieut. Byrne, c Billings	1
Lieut. Innes, not out	13
Capt. Brierley, b Billings	3
Lieut. Crookenden, b Billings	0
Capt. Greenway, b V. Lanning	5

## Extras

9

## Total

215

## INTERPORT TENNIS.

SHANGHAI, May, 26th.

In the interport tennis match Captain Beasley and Lieut. Byrne beat Messrs. Whealock and Fearon 4/6, 6/2, 6/3, and Messrs. Saunders and Middleton 6/0, 6/2, while Captain Brierley and Lieut. Whyte beat Messrs. Saunders and Middleton 6/3, 6/1, and Messrs. Whealock and Fearon 7/6, 6/0, 6/4.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA SUCCESS.

TOKYO, May 26th.

The Nippon Yusein Kaisha has declared a dividend of ten per cent. Mr. Kondo, the President, referred to the comparative success of the half-year in contrast to the losses of the German and British lines and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

## REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".

## DEATH OF ADMIRAL ST. JOHN.

LONDON, May 26th.

Admiral St. John, of China and Japan fame, is dead.

[Admiral Henry Craven St. John, entered the Navy in 1851, was Lieutenant for action at Eddystone rock 1857, commander for attack and destruction of pirate fleet of junks 1866, especially promoted to post captain for arduous surveying services in Japan, served in Reserve and Channel squadrons, senior officer in command of Queen Jubilee, Baltic and China medals and clasps.]

## GERMANY'S NAVAL NEEDS.

LONDON, May 26th.

Admiral Koester, in opening the German Navy League at Treves, insisted in his speech that Germany had too few cruisers compared with Great Britain, a defect which must be remedied, as well as a seventeenth battleship added.

## FRENCH POSTAL STRIKE.

## EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, May 26th.

As a result of the strike of the French naval reservists, there are now twenty mail steamers detained at Marseilles.

The Government has hastily introduced a Bill authorising the conveyance of mails to Algeria in foreign bottoms, also a Bill defining the legal status of employees of the State and permitting unions within single departments, but prohibiting the condonation of such unions.

## SOUTH AFRICAN PROSPERITY.

LONDON, May 26th.

The South African section of the stock exchange is busier than it has been for a long time, many offices working all night.

Mr. Botha, the Premier, in a speech at Pretoria, said that never before in the history of South Africa had there been such solid signs of prosperity.

## FORTIFYING PANAMA CANAL.

LONDON, May 26th.

Plans of the fortification of the Panama Canal have been submitted to President Taft. The cost is estimated at £1,500,000 and provision is made for an armament of sixty heavy guns and a garrison of 4,500 men.

FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO".

## RAILWAY LOANS.

PEKING, May 26th.

The Canton-Hankow and the Hankow-Szechuan Railway loans were signed on the 25th instant by the representatives of the English, French and German Banks and Grand Councillor Chang Chih Tung and the President of the Board of Communications.

## PRINCE CHING TO RETIRE.

PEKING, May 26th.

Prince Ching has asked sick leave and it is reported that he will soon retire.

## CHINA'S BUDGET.

PEKING, May 26th.

The Board of Finance has gone into the accounts and have ascertained that the deficit amounts to five million taels.

## THE LATE MR. R. D. WATT.

The remains of the late Mr. R. D. Watt, superintending engineer of the Dock at Quarry Bay were interred at the Colonial Cemetery, Happy Valley yesterday, when notwithstanding the disagreeable weather, there was a large attendance of mourners to pay their last respects to one who was held in general esteem. The funeral procession formed at the monument, and on reaching the entrance to the cemetery, the coffin was lifted from the hearse and borne on the shoulders of the European shipyard foremen to the chapel, where service was conducted by the Rev. F. T. Johnson. Among those who followed the remains were Mrs. Watt (widow), who was accompanied by Mrs. Templeton, Mrs. Sachse, Messrs. D. R. Law, G. T. Edkins, W. Nicholson, C. H. Blason, J. Hall, W. Ironside, G. E. V. Harrop, E. P. Dashwood, P. F. Nicholson (dock manager), R. McGregor (local secretary), J. Reid (assistant-manager), A. W. Dixon (supt. West River British S.S. Co.), Captain Innes, J. Lennox, F. W. James, D. Templeton, J. Leach, A. N. Kirby, A. Davidson. After the argument the hearing was adjourned. W. Wotherspoon D. McNeill, J. Dalziel, and other members of the staffs of the shipyard and the refinery. Others present were Messrs. H. E. Tomkins, G. Grimble, D. MacDonald, John Lambert, T. Neave (Kowloon Dock), R. A. Nicholson (Cosmopolitan Dock), C. W. Buyers (Peak Tramway) Captains Brown, Frazer, and Methrell and Chief Engineers W. Budge, Smith and Jones, etc. After the committal sentences had been pronounced by the clergyman, the coffin, which was made of polished oak, was lowered into the grave, and the service concluded. The inscription on the coffin was "Robert D. Watt. Died 25th May. Aged 52 years."

The floral tributes were numerous.

## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, 26th May.

## IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE FULL COURT).

## LEUNG SHUI KONG v. IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

## PARIS LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

April 23, 1909.

## DECADENT FRANCE.

Signs are not wanting that France is rapidly going to the dogs. For some time past everything seems to have gone wrong with her; her luck is fairly out. Some national catastrophe appears inevitable; what form the latter will take is difficult to say for the simple reason that there are so many things out of working order. Not only is the French Navy in a most lamentable state, but the Army—France's first line of defence—is far from being what it ought to be. Everyone you meet is grumbling about things in general; wholesale dissatisfaction prevails everywhere. Various attempts are also being made to overthrow the Republic; Premier Clemenceau and President Fallières have been warned not to go to Nîmes, as plots have been hatched against them by Socialists. All this is certainly disquieting, and points to an approaching calamity. Were the Republic to be substituted by some other régime would such a change be fruitful of better results? It remains to be seen. In any case, the abolition of the Republic is a "big order," and could not be effected without a terrible conflict. Not for many years has this country been so seriously agitated by under-currents. Such a regrettable state of things cannot last very long; it must come to a head. The Government is not as popular as it was in the eyes of the people; it is to be feared that when the grave crisis comes, it will prove unequal to the occasion. What is France drifting to? Civil war and Revolution are said to be the object of those who are at the root of the present evil. Uncertainty is worse than reality.

## THE DEFICIENT STATE OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

The deplorable condition of the French Navy is the burning topic of the hour. Every day indeed brings additional revelations regarding its lamentable slackness. That the Navy has been shockingly neglected by the authorities is now a true bill; commanders have now spoken out as they never did before; the reason why their urgent demands were not complied with, is because the naval authorities at Toulon had not the means at their disposal for doing the necessary work—work of vital importance in many cases—defects had to be remedied by private firms. It was owing to lack of material that the arsenal could not do the work. Further disquieting revelations have just been made with regard to the submarine *Amphore* and the battleships *Vérité*, *Démocratie* and *Justice*. The submarine's parts were for instance found to be not in accordance with the plans, while many of them had to be modified before they could be fitted together, while one of the metal covering plates, part of defective stock condemned by the Parliamentary Commission, gave way under the strain, and now, after it has been repaired, is still a source of great danger. The plates of the two aft boilers of the *Justice* were found to be burst; more than that, they were touching one another instead of a free space being left between them for the passage of air. The same remarks apply to other ships, all of which were also discovered to be highly defective. Imagine France being engaged in naval warfare under such circumstances! What is wrong with the French Navy is not the men, but the out-of-date organisation. The arsenals must at once be reorganised, and, even more, the central administration, while great attention must be paid to the system of contracting. At Toulon there are complete sets of boilers which have never been used! France might consider the idea or suggestion of getting Great Britain to build her future ships, since home construction has hitherto proved so unsatisfactory and unreliable. It would not be the first time that England or Great Britain has played the part of ship builders to the world. The question of unpreparedness has been dwelt upon by M. Paul Doumer as one of the members of the Naval Commission of Inquiry. "Out of the 700 men aboard each vessel," he remarks, "an average of 100 are lacking." Some of the warships in the French Navy have not a single shot with which to defend themselves against torpedo-boats. One ship which the members of the Commission came across was entirely without projectiles; the magazines were empty, and had been in this shocking state for the last twelve months that the ship had been with the squadron. Some of the warships have been waiting for guns and alterations for years. M. Doumer, like his colleagues of the Commission, were quite horrified at what they saw and heard. The French Navy needs 15,000 sailors in order to be fully efficient. The Admiralty cannot manage to supply these men, though it has a total effective of over 50,000 men for the crews of the fleet. So much for the ships. Now for the crews. The latter have of late mutinied on board several of the ships through shortness of food and rest. The men, who are not as properly treated as they deserve by their commanders in a number of cases, freely indulge in revolutionary songs by way of manifesting their displeasure. This spirit of discontent is rapidly spreading to all centres and adds fuel to fire.

## PRISON MUTINIES.

Revolts in French prisons are also becoming more frequent, and the mutinies more exacting in their demands which have been granted in some places, owing to the seriousness of the outbreak.

## THE A TIZAN'S STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

A French workman's life is not a happy one by any means; from one year's end to another it is one long continuous struggle to make ends meet. Both the wives and children of artisans contribute largely to the income of French families; were it not for this, living, or rather existence, would be well nigh impossible.

Workmen in France are wretchedly underpaid as compared with their comrades in Great Britain. The wives' earnings of course are not all the same; where women contribute most to the home budgets in France is at Reanne a town largely dependent on the cotton trade, where it is no less than 97.5 per cent, which means practically that they have to bear nearly the cost of living themselves, so little money do their husbands earn. At Havre, women are called upon to contribute only 16.8 per cent. It is 22 per cent. at Grenoble (the centre of the glove industry), and 81 per cent. at Fougères (which is occupied almost solely with boot and shoe making). Were it not for horse-flesh, as well as the flesh of the mule and ass, there would be famine in thousands of French industrial homes. Expenditure on food and drink (excluding alcohol) per head per week in working families does not exceed 6 francs, 50 centimes. While the hours of labour in France exceed those usual in England by about 17 per cent., the wages of French workmen are those of the English workmen as 75 to 100. The consumption of horse flesh is very general throughout the whole of France, and amounts to 11.2 per cent. of the total consumption; it is nearly 50 per cent. at Nancy. In consequence of this the price of horseflesh has increased to such an extent that the best cuts are gradually approximating to beef. Happily milk and bread are cheap, so is coffee.

## CLOSE SEASON FOR SNAILS.

Why should there not be a closing time for snails, as is the case for fish and game? In view of the fact that the edible snail, which furnishes a much-prized delicacy in French menus is threatened with extinction, the General Council of the Yonne recently petitioned the Minister of Agriculture to order "close" season on its behalf. M. Rau, the Minister in question, duly ordered an enquiry, the only result of which has been to determine the legal status of the *escargot*, or snail. Considering that the latter is neither game nor fish, but merely an agricultural parasite to be destroyed at any time and in any season, M. Rau has refused to entertain the idea of protection. This Ministerial decision has thrown the great snail-producing region—the centre of which is Burgundy—into consternation. Snails, like oysters, should never be eaten in any month which has no "R" in it. The end of the snail season is therefore nearly over in France for the time being; from the first of September to the first of April, something like fifty million snails pass through the Paris Custom House. The wholesale price varies between 17 francs and 30 francs per 1,000 on the Paris market for raw snails and between 50 francs, and 70 francs for snails, cooked and prepared for eating. Curiously enough, whilst the small trade has gone up, the trade in frogs for edible purposes has fallen off.

## PROTECTION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.

The members of the British Colony in Paris are looking forward with great pleasure to the grand festival to be held on the 16th of May next at the Trocadéro, at which French, English, Scottish, Irish, and Welsh songs will be sung. This annual festival is given by the public school girls of Paris, the proceeds going to a fund for the defence of children against tuberculosis. The girls send their little *prophéties* to the country and make clothes and collect books and playthings for them. The Choral Society also gives concert for their benefit every year at the Sorbonne. This year an invitation has been sent to British schoolgirls and has been accepted with enthusiasm. The visitors—1,000 in number—will receive a rousing welcome and be shown the sights, besides being entertained on a princely scale as a matter of course. The thousand British schoolgirls who have been recruited in London will arrive in Paris at the beginning of May.

## PECULIAR CURE FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

Vinegar thrashing or flogging is the latest cure prescribed by Paris doctors for people suffering from various forms of nervous maladies. Patients who have already undergone this extraordinary new process declare that it is "a perfect cure." Vinegar flogging produces the most beneficial and rapid results, completely curing cases of nervous debility and nervous prostration and most other forms of nervous diseases. The sensation is, however, not a pleasant one as will be seen—though it is necessary to be cruel to be kind. The patient is sent into a dark room and made to strip, whereupon the doctor, armed with a long, rough towel, steeped in vinegar, proceeds to *thrash* the patient, all over the body, constantly re-dipping the towel in vinegar. For delicate skins, this is nothing short of torture. Seldom can a person stand being so "thrashed" for longer than ten minutes. On a signal from the patient, he is then vigorously rubbed, and after being clothed in a bath-robe is ironed all over with hot irons! A slight rehearsal and return to the Inquisitorial period.

## SIR ERNEST SATOW ON THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The annual meeting of the Christian Literature Society for China was held this month at Carlton Hill, Mr. E. R. P. Moon presiding.

Sir Ernest Satow said that there was now certainly a widespread desire for Western knowledge in China; and it was most important that we should meet this demand for education by literature of the best kind. As to opium, the Chinese themselves acknowledged its evil, and he had never known a Chinese official willing to admit that he used it. At a meeting the other day in London a resolution had been passed suggesting that we should give up our treaty rights under which China was compelled to admit Indian opium; and if he had not been an official, he would have been glad to move such a resolution himself.

The Rev. Dr. Barber, of the Lays School, said there were now a number of students from the Shan-si University scattered over London, and it was advisable that some organization should act for their benefit.

Mrs. Archibald Little highly commended the society's work; and Dr. Johnstone said that while the wealthy Chinese could pay for books, the masses were very poor, and there was great need of simple and cheap literature for circulation among them.

## CHINESE CUPID UPSETS SCHOOL.

## TEACHER ACCUSED OF TAKING TOO READILY TO AMERICAN METHODS.

These are the headlines which a San Francisco paper gives to the following story:

Love and politics have combined to cause a tempest in a teapot in the Chinese Imperial School, which opened with so much pomp and ceremony about two months ago. Chinatown is where it is no less than 97.5 per cent, which means practically that they have to bear nearly the cost of living themselves, so little money do their husbands earn. At Havre, women are called upon to contribute only 16.8 per cent. It is 22 per cent. at Grenoble (the centre of the glove industry), and 81 per cent. at Fougères (which is occupied almost solely with boot and shoe making). Were it not for horse-flesh, as well as the flesh of the mule and ass, there would be famine in thousands of French industrial homes. Expenditure on food and drink (excluding alcohol) per head per week in working families does not exceed 6 francs, 50 centimes. While the hours of labour in France exceed those usual in England by about 17 per cent., the wages of French workmen are those of the English workmen as 75 to 100. The consumption of horse flesh is very general throughout the whole of France, and amounts to 11.2 per cent. of the total consumption; it is nearly 50 per cent. at Nancy. In consequence of this the price of horseflesh has increased to such an extent that the best cuts are gradually approximating to beef. Happily milk and bread are cheap, so is coffee.

The affair started when it was reported to the Chinese Consul-General, Shu Ping Tsun, who is by virtue of his office the head of the Imperial school, that Wang Chi Toy, secretary of the school and one of its instructors, was being driven with little sixteen-year-old Fong Toy Yeng, the daughter of Yung Got, a Chinese photographer, who has a studio near the school at 912 Stockton street.

When Leong Ching Kwei, the delegate from the Imperial Board of Education at Peking, opened the school in February, he impressed upon the teachers the fact that the school was for the purpose of instructing the San Francisco Chinese in the ancient forms and ceremonies, and warned them that they must not be led astray by the example of the Americans. But Wang Chi Toy did not heed the warning of his superior, and when he looked upon Fong Toy Yeng and saw that she was favorable to his suit he lost no time in following the example of the American and invited her to go buggy riding with him.

The invitation was accepted, but the couple were seen and a report of the affair was carried at once to the Consul-General, who suspended the teacher pending an investigation. Just what his punishment will be is not known, but banishment to China is mentioned as the least of the ill's that will befall him.

There are those who say that the teacher is made a scapegoat, and that the whole affair is an attempt on the part of those who are opposed to the Consul-General to discredit his administration of the school. It is pointed out that the Chinese delegate, when opening the school, said that there would be one teacher for each forty pupils, and that the money paid by the pupils would pay the salaries of the teachers and leave a considerable balance, which would be expended on books and improvements.

The opponents of the Consul point to the fact that there are but 102 scholars in the school, and that four teachers are employed at a salary of \$50 a month apiece. This sum is claimed to be excessive, and the presence of four teachers is also said to be unnecessary, and in direct violation of the orders of the Imperial Commissioner. The total income of the school from the scholars is \$26 per month, and nearly the whole of this is used to pay the salaries of the teachers.

Chinatown is much agitated over the matter.

The big merchants are ranged on the sides of the Consul-General, but the smaller shopkeepers are opposed to him. There are threats of appealing the whole matter to Washington, and then to China. The Consul-General refuses to discuss the matter, and orders have been issued from the headquarters of the Six Companies to the effect that no information must be given out. The Free Press came out editorially last week and condemned the manner in which the school has been conducted, and the other Chinese papers are following suit. Meanwhile Fong Toy Yeng is being kept in seclusion, and Wang Chi Toy is wondering just what his punishment is going to be.

## SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Libert and Co.'s latest Market Report says:—With the exception that clearances from stock are still being maintained at a very fair rate for the time of year, there is little to report in regard to the market. Speculative buyers are the best supporters, other dependences all being very quiet.

An interesting feature of this year's business has been the increase in consumption of yarn as compared with the past few years, the figures being as follows:

Yarn Delivers up to 20th May.

Year.	Indian.	Japanese.	Local.	Total.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
1906	316,463	106,275	31,803	454,341
1907	369,979	109,958	30,420	510,357
1908	312,013	118,635	32,736	563,383
1909	396,997	123,391	23,532	643,920

No doubt an important factor in the expansion of this trade has been that the staple food of the country, namely rice, had ruled cheap during recent months, and also the development of exports of other produce has put money into the country. Naturally the yarn trade is the first to feel an improvement in the country's purchasing power, the effect following later throughout other classes of goods. The silk crop prospects are said to be excellent, and tea above the normal, so that it would appear the near future may be productive of something at least more than hope of better times from which the import trade has had for so long a period to derive what sustenance it might.

## PROSPEROUS BOMBAY.

If the whole of India is being impoverished by British rule, as a leading citizen of Bombay has for years preached, says the *Indian Spectator*, the city of Bombay itself does not seem to have been overtaken by this alleged general misfortune. The income of the corporation for the last official year was £1,02,67,000, being more than four-and-a-half lakhs in excess of the original estimate. Taking the population at 97,000, incidence per head of population works out at nearly £10.80. There is no general complaint of excessive taxation, and as building operations are progressing everywhere throughout the city, the commission looks forward to a still further increase in the revenues of the Municipality in future years.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The J.C.-J. Linus str. *Titania* left Macassar for this port on the 25th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 2nd prox. p.m.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived Shanghai at 2.30 p.m. on the 25th instant, and left again at midnight same day for Nagasaki where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. to-day.

The Indo-China str. *Foucaire* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 19th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 4th prox.

The Indo-China str. *Kumang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on 24th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 9th prox.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charnante, Lait Charnante and Special Skin Tonic and Poude Charnante will enable you to do it. Her Specialities for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

## FLYING WARSHIPS.

## HOW GERMANY IS BUILDING AN AERIAL FLEET.

The extent of German activity in the building of airships for military purposes and the attitude of the German military authorities with regard to the value of airships in war have been, perhaps for the first time, fully described by the Berlin correspondent of the *New York Herald* (Paris edition) in a remarkable communication which appeared in that journal three weeks ago and which we reprint below:

Germany's "aerial fleet" has furnished a theme for much comment and discussion, at the same time much that has been printed on the subject comes from the realms of conjecture, because accurate statistics are difficult to obtain where so many inventors are carefully concealing their work until they can make a good showing.

In answer to the question which nearly always arises in the first thought of the average native, whether in Germany or elsewhere, "Of what use is it all, and how much practicability can be expected from one of the big airships in time of war?"—it can be said right here that the German military authorities and the experts are hesitating in their affirmations. They immediately reply: "Take the example of the Zeppelin airship, which has demonstrated its perfect capacity to remain twelve hours in the air and to skirt the entire frontier and take note of every position."

## TEN SHIPS BY THE AUTUMN.

If you argue that guns have been made, or are about to be made, which can bring the airships to the ground, the reply is: "Yes, but that is only problematical. Projects can go clean through the cellular type of airship without crippling it very badly. Furthermore, what is the loss of one airship if we have a dozen more in reserve?"

Without mentioning other types, and without reference to many that are more or less vague as to design and time of completion, the "fighting force" of the aerial fleet in Germany will comprise, by next autumn, four Zeppelins, three Parsevals, and three of the Gross type. That makes ten of the kind that can be called practical, if such a qualification is admissible. All three of these types have shown a capacity for about twelve hours' flight and have attained the same height.

According to the experts' opinion, the Zeppelin is the type of the future for general use, while the Parseval is the right kind for field use and general practicability. The Parseval can be mounted or dismounted at any place, and the equipment comprises a hydrogen generating plant.

## THE THREE PARSEVAL SHIPS.

Part of the recent history of aerial construction and use, together with a few figures, is as follows: The old Zeppelin, which is the parent of his successive experiments, was built by the inventor of model No. 4 and which was 445 ft. long, came to grief by an explosion on August 4, 1908, at Echterdingen. The immediate successor is the airship known as the Zeppelin I, with which Count Zeppelin has been performing wonders recently. The motor is of 80 h.p. Next comes the Zeppelin II, which will be finished very soon. It is to have a motor of 105 h.p. The Zeppelin III, is being built at Friedrichshafen. It will also have a motor of 105 h.p., and its gas capacity will be 5,600 metres.

The Parseval list now comprises three airships. One was sold to the Government. No. 2 remains at Togel, where the soldiers use it for experiments, and No. 3 is at Bitterfeld. No. 3 is 225 ft. long and 37 ft. in diameter. The Parseval airship differs from the Zeppelin in that it is of the non-rigid type, and, moreover, is only about half the length of the Zeppelin. It is said, however, that Major von Parseval is disposed to add a considerable volume to the capacity of his new models.

Of the Gross airships two are now in existence and use. They are considered regular military property, as they belong to the Government. The Gross and Parseval types are strikingly similar to the French airship models. The Siemens-Schuckert Company, at Nordenham, near Berlin, is constructing an airship but the important details are withheld from the public. The design is by Herr Rettig, of Berlin, who is recognised as the leader in the designing of racing rowboats, and who is the inventor of a hollow oar. The Schuckert airship will be ready for trials some time during the coming summer. It embodies the rigid system, like that of the Zeppelin, and will be 329 ft. long.

Wood replacing aluminium. The novelty of this airship is found in the use of wood, instead of aluminium, in the construction of the frame. It is understood that American pine is the wood that is being employed. Competent judges say that wood of this kind, which is extremely light and flexible, is far superior to aluminium for the use in question. Moreover, wood does not offer electrostatic dangers, as does aluminium.

## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS LTD., and special business matter THE MANAGER.

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5th Ed.—Lester's.

P.O. Box 53. Telephone No. 12.

## INTIMATION.

## TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the Lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912 the Government reserves to itself the right of vesting the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerned as named in Schedule A) appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of OCTOBER, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms; provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinbefore set out and fulfills all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderer to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

3. The Farms above referred to are—

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO—OPUM, SPIRIT, GAMBLING, and PAWNBORING, as follows:—

(a) in one concession for the whole State.

(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Pulusu river.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Pulusu River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the Northern Boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broershuk point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE—being the Territory bounded Batu-Batu and the Luwas Northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount of the Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest, or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the name, residences and occupations of the persons tendering and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Offices of the said SECRETARY, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUERIE & CO., at Singapore, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, Security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chandra fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per tali... 8.240  
" 50 " 0.30  
" 51 " 0.15  
" 4 " 0.12  
" 3 " 0.09  
" 2 " 0.054

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chandra is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium shop at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmers may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chandra and Spirits.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmers will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chandra prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirits for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor a Schedule showing full particulars of the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz.—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902, as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1891.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1909. [537]

## NOTICE.

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

OUR BUSINESS has been REMOVED to No. 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL (Lately occupied by Madame Jay). Hongkong, 28th April, 1909. [667]

## INTIMATION.

## TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vœux Road Central on SATURDAY, the 29th day of May, 1909, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1909.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th May, to the 2nd June next, both dates inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Manager  
Hongkong, 19th May, 1909. [747]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its Registration) will be held at the Office of the Company in Alexandra Buildings on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1908.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 25th instant, to TUESDAY, the 1st June, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares will be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Manager  
Hongkong, 20th May, 1909. [763]

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of The Lion, Sir PAUL CHATER, KT, C.M.G., Victoria Buildings, 5, Queen's Road Central, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1909.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 26th inst. to WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1909. [763]

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of The Lion, Sir PAUL CHATER, KT, C.M.G., Victoria Buildings, 5, Queen's Road Central, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1909.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 26th inst. to WEDNESDAY, 2nd June, both days inclusive.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1909. [763]

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 2915.

for Tea Shares numbered 19141/19150 inclusive, fully paid up, standing in the Register, in the name of AUGUSTE PIERRE MARIE, deceased, having been LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced by the Office of the Company, the said shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GEO. A. CALDWELL,  
Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, 28th April, 1909. [669]

TO LET.

WELL FURNISHED SIX ROOM HOUSE on Higher Level for Rent. (Electric Lights and Fans).

Address—Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 21st May, 1909. [765]

TO BE LET.

DESIRABLE GROUND FLOOR SHOP in CHATER ROAD, Hongkong.

Apply—T. B. L., Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 11th May, 1909. [723]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FROM JUNE 15TH TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1909.

N. O. 7, MACDONNELL ROAD

Equipped with Electric Light and Ceiling Fans.

Apply to—HERBERT W. LOOKER,  
1, Des Vœux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1909. [782]

TO LET.

LARGE OFFICE ROOM, on 2ND FLOOR of Prince's Building.

Moderate Rent.

Apply to—"C.", Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1909. [706]

TO LET.

ROOMS suitable for Offices in No. 10, Lee

Road Street, in rear of David Sassoon & Co.'s premises.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [553]

TO LET.

N. O. 6, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court.

ERANEE BUNGALOW, Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental.

Apply to—ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO., 14, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1909. [399]

TO LET.

CONDUT ROAD LEVEL. A WELL

FURNISHED ROOM with Bathroom attached, overlooking the Harbour, will be vacant on the first of June. For particular address—

"ALPHA."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1909. [50]

TO LET.

N. O. 3, MORRISON HILL

Entry about 1st proximo.

Apply to—MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1891.  
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1909. [696]

TO LET.

N. O. 2, OLD BAILEY

Immediate Possession.

Apply to—ARRATOON V. APCAR & CO., 14, Des Vœux Road.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1909. [727]

## TO LET.

NO. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Shop). Opposite the Post Office.

No. 1a, WYNDHAM STREET (suitable for Office and Godown).

No. 2a, D'AGUILAR STREET (suitable for Office and Godown).

All of which were lately occupied by Weismann Ltd. For Particulars, etc.

Apply to—YEE SANG FAT & CO., 34, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909. [469]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1909. [98]

TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 3, DEACONSFIELD ARCADE,

facing the Parade Ground.

NEW FIVE ROOMED HOUSES in

Shelley Street.

THE EYRE, No. 13, Peak. Unfurnished

## AUCTIONS

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from E. NIEDHARDT, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

TODAY (THURSDAY), the 27th May, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., within his Residence, No. 11, Conduit Road,

"RANEFULY,

THE WHOLE OF HIS

VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

(Particulars from Catalogue).

On View To-DAY (WEDNESDAY), 26th May, 1909.

Terms—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1909. [775]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Sir FRANCIS PIGGOT, Kt., to Sell by Public Auction,

On SATURDAY, the 29th May, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., within his Residence, The "ETRIE," No. 13, The Peak.

(On copy of Lease).

THE WHOLE OF HIS

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:

TEAKWOOD HATSTAND with LEVEL-

LED GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION

DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, POWELL'S

BEST WAVY GLASSWARE, DINNER

WAGGON, KOREAN BRASSWARE,

DOUBLE TEAKWOOD WARDROBE

with BEVELLED GLASS, DRESSING

TABLES, MARBLE TOP WASHSTANDS

WARING and GILLOW'S BRASS-

MOUNTED BEDSTEADS with WIPE

HAIR MATTRESSES, JAPANESE

CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, TIENSIN CAR-

PET (new), TIENSIN RUGS, CARD

TABLE, &c., &c.;

ALSO

One COTTAGE PIANO by The Robinson

Piano Co.,

AND

A Few GOOD LAW BOOKS.

Catalogue will be issued.

On View from FRIDAY MORNING, the 28th

May, 1909.

Terms—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1909. [776]

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.  
Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalmatia and Siberia.

3rd June at 8.00 a.m.

FOR	PEB.	DATE
SHANGHAI		
Macao	Delhi	Thursday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore	Sui Tai	Thursday, 27th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Burpoch	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kwongtak	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Saigon	Benmohu	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Yokohama	Telemachus	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Isd, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle	Yingchong	Thursday, 27th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Cardiganshire	Thursday, 27th, 5.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Aldenham	Friday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore and Sourakaya	Haiyang	Friday, 28th, Noon.
Manila	Sui Tai	Friday, 28th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Kaimachi Maru	Friday, 28th, 5.00 P.M.
Europe &c., India via Taticoorin (Late Letters 11.00 to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents)	China	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, + 10 cents Postage 10 cents)	China	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail)	Aviation Apollo	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
The Parcel mail will be closed to-morrow, at 5 p.m.	Printed Matter and Samples	Saturday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Macau	Registration	Registration, 10.00 A.M.
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	Registration	Registration, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Kowloon	Registration, 11.00 A.M.
Taiping and Chemulpo	B.O.	No late fee.
Shanghai	Letters	Letters, 11.00 A.M.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honshu, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coroado	Sui Tai	Saturday, 29th, 1.15 P.M.
Hongkong, Macau	Heliopolis	Saturday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Durban	Anhui	Saturday, 29th, 6.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Hainan	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI	Daihia Maru	Sunday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Taiping and Chemulpo	Quinta	Monday, 31st, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Choyang	— JUNE —
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honshu, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coroado	Hongkong, Macau	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.

## BORDEAUX CHEAP CLARET.

We are offering this claret to our customers and the public as a right wine for ordinary daily use, and we assure them that this brand is far Superior in Quality and Cheaper in Price than any other low priced brand of claret to be obtainable in the market.

## VIN ORDINAIRE (CORTES CASTILLION)

PRICE ... \$5.50 2 DOZ. PINTS.  
" ... \$4.50 1 " QTS.

SAMPLE ON APPLICATION.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

138

## TO-DAY.

Sale, Valuable Household Furniture, No. 11, Conduit Rd., "Ranfurly," Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 230 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 26th.

ON LONDON — Telegraphic Transfer 1/94  
Bank Bills, on demand 1/94  
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/94  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/94  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/94  
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/94

ON PARIS — Bank Bills, on demand 225  
Credits, at 4 months' sight 227  
On demand 181

ON GERMANY —

Bank Bills, on demand 1/94

Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/94

On demand 181

ON NEW YORK —

Bank Bills, on demand 438

Credits, at 60 days' sight 442

ON BOMBAY —

Telegraphic Transfer 133

Bank, on demand 133

ON CALCUTTA —

Telegraphic Transfer 133

Bank, on demand 133

ON SHANGHAI —

Bank, at sight 748

Private, 30 days' sight 751

ON YOKOHAMA — On demand 865

ON MANILA — On demand 873

ON SINGAPORE — On demand 764

ON BATAVIA — On demand 1863

ON HAIPHONG — On demand 92 1/2 pm.

ON SAIGON — On demand 92 1/2 pm.

ON BANGKOK — On demand 243

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate \$11.15

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$56.20

BAE SILVER, per oz. 244

SUBSIDARY COINS, per cent

Chinese 20 cents pieces \$76.66 discount

Chinese 10 " 88.50 "

Hongkong 20 " 88.80 "

Hongkong 10 " 77.10 "

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Appear str. *Gregory* departs from Yokohama and Kobe, left Moji on the 22nd inst. morning and may be expected here this morning.The Appear str. *Catherine* Appear from Calcutta left Singapore on the 23rd inst. afternoon and may be expected here on or about the 29th instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Waldemar* left Manila on Wednesday, the 26th inst. at 2 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst. at daylight.

## THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Regent* *Latifold* carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin on the 5th inst. left Colombo on Sunday the 23rd inst. a.m. and may be expected here on or about Thursday the 3rd prox.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.E. str. *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver p.m. on the 13th inst. for Hongkong via the usual Ports of Call.

## WHISKY.

## UNVARIED FOR

## 150 YEARS.

## THE SAME TO-DAY

AS IN

1745

## BEWARE OF WHISKIES

Sold under Similar Names

Known in Hongkong

for

Half a Century.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[2]

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

May 25th—Abenja, Flintshire, Ilyria, Banca, Sumatra.

Highest open air Temperature on 25th, 83  
Lowest open air Temperature on 25th, 75

Hongkong Observatory, May 26th

Previous Day 24.72 29.66 29.85  
On Date at 10 A.M. 24.72 29.66 29.85  
On Date at 4 P.M. 24.72 29.66 29.85Barometer 24.72 29.66 29.85  
Temperature 81 74 72  
Humidity 88 77 68  
Wind Direction NW NNE N  
Force 1 2 2  
Weather 0 or odd  
Rain 0.35

Hongkong Meteorological Register

Hongkong Observatory, May 26th

Hongkong Mean Time, Height, Hongkong Mean Time, Height

Thurs. 27 No Inferior 5 ft. 10 in. 10 ft. 6 in.  
Fri. 28 7 12 4 7 10 34 4 6  
Sat. 29 7 12 4 7 10 34 4 6  
Sun. 30 7 12 4 7 10 34 4 6  
Mon. 31 7 22 4 8 10 34 3 6  
Tues. 1 7 22 4 8 10 34 3 6  
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